

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 360.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXTRACT FROM  
"CHAMBERS' JOURNAL,"  
26TH AUGUST, 1882.

AN Exhibit at the Exhibition of "Means and Appliances for the protection of Human Life" which appeared to have the merit of novelty as well as efficiency, was that consisting of LIFE SAVING GARMENTS. Most Dresses of this kind are of a cumbersome and unightly description, such Garments in fact as no one would from choice carry about with him. But here we saw GREAT COATS, LADIES' JACKETS, &c., cut in the latest Fashion too, so skillfully furnished in the Linings with little Cylinders of Cork, that their presence was quite undetected until pointed out.

People in the Habit of Yachting or who are engaged in an occupation which brings them into daily chance of falling into the water would do well to make further enquiries relative to this useful adaptation of the life-belt principle. The Manufacturers are Messrs. WENTWORTH & Co., of 12, Museum Street, London, W.C.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
who have a large assortment of these LIFE  
SAVING GARMENTS FOR SALE.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [296]

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33-  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,852-27.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE YAT LAY, Esq.,  
LEE YAT MOON, Esq.,  
CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,

### MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 250,553-95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS.....Tls. 940,553-95  
May, 1882.....

### DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman,  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq.,  
W. M. MEYER, Esq.,  
G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

### LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Underigned have been appointed  
AGENTS OF THE NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## Intimations.

### INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATORIO DI REGGIO, and late  
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.  
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

### INTIMATION.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE PENATI, certificated  
Professor of Music of the REGGIO CON-  
SERVATORIO DI MILANO, and Resident in  
Hongkong for over 7 years, gives lessons in  
Music, Piano, Harmony and Singing.  
Signor Penati is open for engagements as  
Pianist at Private Dining Parties.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.  
Address—No. 6, PRAYA STREET,  
Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [189]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions  
from Inspector CLEVER to Sell by Public  
Auction, at his Residence, No. 24, Elgin  
Street, on

### THURSDAY,

the 29th day of March, 1883, at TWO P.M.,  
THE WHOLE OF HIS  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
Consisting of—  
DRAWING, DINING, and BED ROOM  
SUITES.

TERMS—Cash.

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1883. [223]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions  
from W. GILLES, Esq., to Sell by Public  
Auction, at his Residence, No. 129, Spring  
Gardens (Queen's Road East), on

### FRIDAY,

the 30th day of March, 1883, at TWO P.M.,  
THE WHOLE OF HIS  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
Consisting of—  
DINING, DRAWING, and BED ROOM  
SUITES.

A COTTAGE PIANO.

Complete OUTFITS for PHOTOGRAPHERS,  
from Ross, Dallmeyer, Salomon Voighlander,  
Mayer, and Elliot.

TERMS—Cash.

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1883. [224]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr.  
HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and  
Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL in  
Our Firm has Cess'd and it is Closed in Hong-  
kong from This Date, Mr. DALRYMPLE being  
Authorized to Sign "In Liquidation in  
Hongkong."

BIRLEY & Co.

1st March, 1883.

MR. KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and  
Mr. JAMES LYON PLAYFAIR SANDERSON  
are This Day admitted PARTNERS  
in Our Firms at Canton and Foochow.

BIRLEY & Co.

1st March, 1883.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE  
Acts as Correspondent of Messrs. BIRLEY  
& Co. here, and has commenced Business under  
the style of

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [169]

### NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH  
HEINRICH HOHNKE to sign our  
Firm from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [201]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

THE UPPER FLOOR of No. 8, QUEEN'S  
ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for DWELLING  
or OFFICES.—Rent \$55.

### Also.

OFFICE ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to

J. G. SMITH & Co.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [217]

### TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [7]

### TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)  
in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas  
and Water laid on; and immediate possession  
can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

EMTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

### FOR SALE CHEAP.

SEVERAL GOOD PONIES, suitable for  
Hacks, Carriage Ponies or Jumpers.

Apply to

R. FRASER SMITH,

Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1883.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS,  
MERCHANT NAVY,  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
CLOTH.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

### HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperials, Capalleros,  
Veguitos, Regalias, Lancers, Nuevo Ha-  
bandos, all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO  
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS  
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,  
Jewellery of Choice Designs. San Hiti, &c., &c.

Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 11, B. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [197]

## Intimations.

### W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING  
NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Seebohm's Siberia in Asia.  
Ledger's The Sun and its Planets.  
Prof. Seeley's Natural Religion.  
Froude's Short Studies, 4th vol.  
Wilson's Chapters on Evolution.  
Crane's Art and Taste.  
Ruff's Guide to the Turf.  
Famous Racing Men.  
Mongredien's Wealth Creation.  
Williams' Science in Short Chapters.  
Turner's Studies in Russian Literature.  
Hudson's Scamper through America.  
History of the year 1882.  
English Political History by Acland and  
Ramsome.  
Bergin's Engineers' Guide.  
Colyer's Pumps and Pumping Machinery.  
Half Hours with the Stars.  
Tuckerman's English Prose and Fiction.  
Bills of Exchange Act, 1882.  
Macled's Lectures on Banking.  
Gilbert's Banking.  
New Music!  
New Fancy Goods!  
JUVENILE BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.  
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS FOR CABINETS ONLY.

W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [703]

### SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

## SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING OUR STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS  
WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FANCY CHECKED DRESS MATERIALS.....@ 15c PER YARD USUAL PRICE 25c.  
INVISIBLE CHECKED Do.....@ 15c do do 25c.  
POMPADOUR DELAINES Do.....@ 20c do do 35c.  
ROUGH & READY SERGES Do.....@ 20c do do 35c.  
CHECKED MOHAIRES Do.....@ 20c do do 35c.  
TERRA COTTA & OTHER STRIPED SATINETTES @ 50c do do 75c.  
FANCY VELVETEENS.....@ 35c do do 50c.

LADIES' SHOES.....@ \$1.25 PER PAIR do \$2.50.  
LADIES' SHOES.....@ \$1.50 do do \$3.00.  
LADIES' SHOES.....@ \$1.75 do do \$3.50.

N.B.—JUST OPENED A CASE OF ATKINSON'S SCENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1883. [659]

## "NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY from This Date, all the BOOKS in this "STORE" including  
those which may arrive during the month, will be disposed of at Published Prices, Charging  
Extra only the actual expenses incurred, such as freight, insurance, &c., at current rate of  
exchange.

To avoid confusion, all the BOOKS selected shall not be delivered but forwarded together  
with a Memo of cost which if not approved, the BOOKS may be returned.

Also,

"KAISAR-I-HIND" CIGARETTES are now offered at 80 Cents per 100, in Handsome  
Crystallized Tin Boxes, for the above period only.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

S. MEYERS,  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [28]

## For Sale.

### G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS  
AND  
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

### CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND  
CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND  
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS  
for Louis, Audemars' Watches; awarded the  
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and  
for Voighlander and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE  
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

### C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED  
BURGUNDIES  
AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

BON BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES,  
FRESH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every  
French Mail, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [6]

### WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION  
DEALERS.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of  
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at  
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always  
on hand.

HONGKONG TIMBER  
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MAILLOU.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1881. [195]

## Intimations.

### F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL  
COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of  
CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at  
Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

### GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND  
BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH  
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH  
ON  
VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR  
MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed  
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

### STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR  
VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock; Dinner at 7 o'clock.

This HOTEL is centrally situated, and  
within easy distance of the principal landing  
places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

### D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON  
AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE  
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the  
late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S

SODA WATER FACTORY  
is now prepared to execute the largest orders  
for every description of Aerated Waters with  
promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Consumers are invited to try these carefully  
Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-  
dressed to the Factory.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [215]

## Intimations.

### WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER SEEKS AN EN-  
GAGEMENT in China, as SECRETARY,  
CORRESPONDENT, and/or ACCOUNTANT. Eight  
Years Experience in the East, in Government,  
Mercantile, and Banking Correspondence and  
Accounts. Young, Energetic, and Pushing.  
Good Papers.

Apply to

S. C. & A.,  
Care of Manager Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1883. [225]

### WANTED.

A SITUATION as CLERK, BOOK-  
KEEPER, or GENERAL ASSISTANT,  
by a young man who has had ten years experience  
in China and Japan. Speaks French, English,  
German, Italian and Japanese. Moderate Sal-  
ary required. First-class references.

Apply to

B. C. A.,  
Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1883. [139]

### NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the Steamships  
"ESMERALDA" and "DIAMANTE,"  
previous to the 31st December, 1882, must be  
sent in to the Underigned on or before the 26th  
instant or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1883. [222]

THE Underigned begs to respectfully inform  
the Public of Hongkong, that on and after  
the 1st of April Next, SIGNING "CHITS"  
for ATTENDANCE in his Establishment will be  
ABOLISHED.

Residents desirous of becoming MONTHLY  
SUBSCRIBERS can register their Names on  
any Date at a MODERATE CHARGE.

J. P. MARMANDE,  
Hair Dressing Saloon,  
HONGKONG HOTEL.



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &amp;c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

That modest youth "BANIAN" latest *recluse* to the columns of our complacent morning twaddler is about the feeblest of the many feeble productions from the same hand. The most striking of the fifteen childish paragraphs in yesterday's *Daily Press*, is that referring to the Administrator. "BANIAN," claiming by inference to be on terms of the greatest intimacy with Mr. MARSH, goes in for about the most barefaced piece of "back-scratching" we have ever come across—even in Hongkong. Here is what this would-if-it-could-be *discur de bons mots* has to say about His Excellency:—"Mr. MARSH's term of office as Administrator is drawing rapidly to its close. As His Excellency was sworn in on the 28th March, 1882, and as Sir GEORGE BOWEN is expected to arrive here by the English mail on or about the 30th instant, Mr. MARSH will have just completed his year of office. During the twelve months he has worked hard and uninterruptedly to promote the welfare of the Colony and push on needed legislation. In short, he has laboured to make up for Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's shortcomings, and with considerable success. He has also invariably shown the utmost consideration for the wishes of the community, without regard to nationality. I should like to see some acknowledgment made of the services and abilities of the Administrator, and feel sure that the suggestion has only to be made in order to set in motion some fitting way of testifying the universal esteem and regard I know to be entertained for the present Head of the Executive."

We are exceedingly sorry that a well meaning and amiable official like Mr. MARSH should have been placed in such a ridiculous light by the impertinence of an irresponsible chatterer, and the utter lack of good taste and discretion displayed by our morning contemporary in publishing such ill judged rubbish. His Excellency has of course worked hard in his own way, and although his colourless policy has been disfigured by one or two palpable mistakes and various noteworthy indiscretions, we willingly admit that he has performed the onerous duties of his high and responsible office quite as satisfactorily as could reasonably have been anticipated from his antecedents and past experience. It has been public gossip for a long time past that Governor HENNESSY's *locum tenens* has been merely a lay figure warmed into life by and representing the views of "the

honourable the Surveyor-General" and the Colonial Treasurer. To say, as "BANIAN" does, that Mr. MARSH has labored during his twelve months of governorship to make up for Governor HENNESSY's shortcomings, is sheer nonsense, absolutely devoid of reason or meaning. "BANIAN" suggests that some public acknowledgment should be made to show the community's appreciation of the services and abilities of the Administrator, and says that *he feels* sure the suggestion has only to be made in order to set in motion some fitting way of testifying the universal esteem and regard, which *he knows* is entertained for the present Head of the Executive. Where can "BANIAN" have obtained all this knowledge as to the universal esteem and regard entertained for Mr. MARSH? By what and on whose authority does he practically assert that the community of Hongkong is a pipe to be played on according to his crude imaginings? It is likely enough that His Excellency has friends and followers enough who have the will, and perhaps the power, to arrange a pantomime of the kind suggested by the potent twaddler of the morning paper, and if it were likely to produce satisfactory results to those concerned, to disparage Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY in any possible way, or to give our local Cicerone an opportunity of imitating "the old man eloquent," and of currying favor with the Colonial Secretary, an address of thanksgiving and a deputation are hollow mockeries which could be arranged without the least difficulty. Those government officials who have had such an agreeable innings during Mr. MARSH's easy going administration, would of course gladly testify to His Excellency's transcendent abilities as a governor, statesman, and diplomatist, and possibly our honourable friend, the talented prince of local intriguers and humbugs may inaugurate a movement of this kind, merely to keep his hand in practice. The worthy unofficial member of council, who has been permitted unchallenged to work his own sweet will in the chamber, regardless of all established rules and regulations, might also, out of gratitude, consider it incumbent on himself to get up another sensational specimen of turgid verbosity, on the lines laid down in his Chamber of Commerce speech when he referred to the able men who are now administering the affairs of the Colony and rescuing it from that earthly perdition caused by the five years of Governor HENNESSY's mischievous incapacity!

As news is rather a scarce commodity in the Colony at present we should hail with pleasure any attempt to get up a sensation, political or otherwise. The usual address is a feeble way of glorifying anybody, and has actually been done to death in Hongkong. A public banquet would be the proper mode of making "this dull town a heaven on earth" for Mr. MARSH, besides giving "BANIAN" Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON and other great orators an opportunity of electrifying their constituencies with the lightning sweep of their pent-up eloquence. As "BANIAN" knows all about His Excellency's pre-eminent services, and is so thoroughly acquainted with the feelings of the community, he certainly ought to go a little way beyond merely suggesting the advisability of making some public acknowledgment of Mr. MARSH's abilities in governing the colony. Should, however, innate modesty stand in the way and prevent his placing himself in *propria persona* under the fierce light of public criticism, "BANIAN" has only to send us in detail the eminent services of Mr. Administrator MARSH in the cause of local progress and for the benefit of the inhabitants of this city, to ensure their acknowledgment by the community in loyal fashion. At present, we must confess, we are entirely in the dark as to the identity and character of the administrative measures on which His Excellency's claims to public gratitude are based. Will any good Samaritan who loves independence and truth, and hates chicanery and falsehood, enlighten us on this important matter!

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 22nd.

TIPPERARY ELECTION.

A Home Ruler has been elected for Tipperary.

THE FRENCH AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

The De Brazza Expedition has started for the Congo.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

EASTER MONDAY being a general Holiday there will be no issue of The Hongkong Telegraph.

We are informed by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co., that the steamship *Yangtze*, with the next French mail, left Saigon for this port on Thursday the 22nd inst., at midnight.Two of the pontoons constructed at Kowloon by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for the raising of the steamship *Carthage* were towed down to West Point by the tug *Pania* yesterday afternoon. Active operations for the lifting of the sunken steamer will shortly be commenced.

A witty lady the other day, in speaking of a doctor's very pretty daughter, called her the "Venus de Medici!"

THOMAS KING, of America, an unemployed engineer, who has on many occasions faced the "beak" for indulging too freely in fire-water, again made his "salaam" before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, charged with drunkenness and exposure of his person. As King has done penance so often, and does not seem to be able to keep clear of the clutches of the peace preservers, Mr. Wodehouse fined him a "five" English money, with the option of three months' hard labor. King, not being a millionaire, was unable to ante up the coin and departed for his new abode singing "poor Tom must go aloft."

LAI AI, a coolie, and Sang Asan, a seaman, remanded from the 21st instant on a charge of assaulting Joseph Pender, a seaman of H.M.S. *Albatross*, were again before Mr. Wodehouse this morning. When the case was last called, Pender was suffering from a severe scalp wound and was unable to appear, a certificate from Dr. Pollard being handed in to that effect. Complainant stated that on the 20th instant about 10 p.m. he was on the top-gallant forecastle and saw a junk drift right against the starboard side of the ship. The junk had her sails set and as there was not sufficient wind to fill them, the tide drifted her against the *Albatross* where she got jammed through the end of the *Albatross* boom getting entangled in her rigging, one of the boats being jammed under her gunwale. The first lieutenant of the *Albatross* ordered one of the boats to be manned and go and tow the junk away. Complainant at this time was in another gig trying to get the boom clear. One of the men in the manned boat called out to the junk people for a rope which they refused to give him; witness then got into the junk, took one of their ropes and handed it out to the people in the boat. He was engaged in fixing the rope with a view to towing the junk clear of the ship when one of the crew of the junk tried to prevent him making the rope fast. He paid no attention to the interference but when he had made the rope fast and was straightening himself he received a severe blow on the head from behind. He could not say who struck the blow as it was dark. The force of the blow made him reel and almost tumble overboard but he was saved from falling in the water by one of his own shipmates. He does not now feel much hurt though the blow was a very heavy one. The crew of the junk seemed to think they were going to be towed ashore as they cut their own rope to prevent the man-of-war's boat crew from making use of it. John F. Adams, who was coxswain of the boat which was manned for the purpose of towing, of the junk, stated that he saw the first prisoner strike the complainant with a bamboo which appeared to have a spike on the end of it. He is sure it was the first prisoner who struck the complainant. He did not see the second defendant do anything. The first prisoner appeared to be acting as captain of the junk and cut the hawser in order to get away. The defendants stated that they were frightened when the collision took place, as they had never seen foreigners before. They denied having struck any one, but as the evidence was pretty clear against the first prisoner, Mr. Wodehouse fined him ten dollars with the option of 14 days' hard labor. The second defendant was discharged.

A SYDNEY contemporary tells a story of a well-dressed and not bad-looking man who waited upon a clergyman, in order, as he explained to the reverend gentleman, to ease his mind of something that had been troubling it for some time. "I shall be happy to assist you in any way," said the clergyman.

"Thank," replied the other, "I thought you would." Then he drew a long breath that was almost a sigh, and continued—"It's only a confession, or rather a discovery that I want to get off and so

You must know that I am a reformed bookmaker, and I have been puzzling myself to know why you gentlemen are so down upon betting."

"Well," began the clergyman, "it is a bad thing."

"Just so," interrupted the reformed bookmaker, "that's what I've discovered. Betting on horse-races must be the 'wagers of sin.' That's it—Tastal!"

And before the clergyman had fully got the atrocious pun into his system, the reformed bookmaker had sallied out to lay the public some more stiff uns.

We learn from the Grand Secretary that a quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on February 1st, the Most Worshipful Master Mason, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, on the throne. The Earl of Kintore was in the chair of the Senior Grand Warden, and Brother Major Crombie, Aberdeen, in the place of the Junior Grand Warden. It was resolved to issue a charter to the new Lodge *Pilgrimage* at Braemar, Elgin. 530 were voted in aid of the brethren who had suffered by the fire at Kingston, Jamaica. The Grand Master, in the name of members of the Grand Lodge, presented a Past Master's jewel to Brother Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., in token of their appreciation of his services during the years that he occupied the throne. Thirteen members were elected to Grand Committee, these including Major Crombie, Aberdeen, and Brother G. H. Thomas, Sheriff of Orkney and Caithness. A statement of the Fund of Scottish Masonic Benevolence for the quarter just ended showed that £144 had been voted for benevolence. A state of the funds of Grand Lodge for the same period showed an income of £1344, and expenditure of £780, or a surplus of £564, and that there had been 1320 entrants. A state of the funds for the year ending 30th November last, audited by Mr. F. A. Bringley, C.A., showed an income of £3573; that there had been 4900 entrants to the Order and charters issued to the new Lodges. The expenditure had been £2279, and the excess of income, therefore, £1296. The funds and estate amounted to £28,337, less £2797 of liabilities and £47 of a suspense account, or of five estates £28,013.

A LODGE of Emergency of United Service, No. 1341, will be held in held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, to-night at 7.30 for eight o'clock precisely.

The correspondent of a London "Society" paper writes:—"When I was in Italy last year I very frequently stopped at the same hotels as Monsieur and Madame Damala, (Sara Bernhardt) who were then making a tour through that country. Their love-making, apparently spontaneous and genuine, caused me immense amusement. If Monsieur Damala had been absent for a short time, on returning to the room where his wife was sitting, he would cry:—"Sarah, viens embrasser ton maître," and like a panther at a single bound the divine Sarah was in the arms of her husband.

PEOPLE with weak nerves should be more careful when they travel. A short time ago, says a contemporary, a lady visited the mortuary in an Austrian town, and the sight so affected her that she was taken ill, and died before she reached home. Why should people want to inspect such places? The spectacle is not edifying. The dead are allowed to remain thirty or forty in a room. They are placed in a sitting position, with a bell attached to each wrist, so that the slightest movement may cause an alarm. This is to prevent anyone from being buried alive. The appearance is most ghastly, and can only gratify the most morbid of sightseers.

We read that the crown to be worn at the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Russia dates from the year 1763, and is the masterpiece of the Court-jeweller, Jeremiah Paule, a native of Geneva, who made it for the coronation of the Empress Catherine II. Its chief ornament is the Orlov Diamond, which is said to weigh 779 carats and to be worth 30,000,000 roubles. It formerly belonged to the Brahmin Temple at Teheran, and was stolen by a French Grandier, when it came into the possession of Prince Orlov, who presented it to the Empress. The sceptre, too, made by order of Paul I., is adorned with a diamond of 195 carats, bought by Catherine II. from an Armenian for 450,000 roubles. Its present worth is estimated at 3,000,000 roubles. This brilliant diamond formed one eye of the massive golden lion on the throne of the Shah Nadir; the other eye was the famous Koh-i-noor, now in the possession of the Queen of England.

It is a notable fact, says the *Japan Weekly Mail*, that the age of superstitious ignorance in China is at last showing signs of decay. Hard-headed conservatism is slowly giving way to liberal ideas, and the bugbear Fung Shui will soon cease to be a stumbling-block in the way of the national progress. On the 18th January the Emperor sanctioned a memorial presented by Li Hung Chang relative to the construction of a telegraphic line from Peking to Canton, and by this act signified the opening of a new era of Chinese civilization. Old residents in the East can still recall the time when an attempt to erect telegraph poles within the limits of foreign settlements was a signal for riots and an universal upheaval of the native populace; indeed, hardly two decades have gone by since such an occurrence took place in Shanghai, and now we hear that the Chinese themselves have started the construction of a line which is to connect all the larger cities of the Empire with Peking. We can no longer speak of the immutability of Chinese theories and customs with such a striking instance of the overthrow of ancient conservatism before us. This important movement is certainly not due to European influence, although it may be justly urged that the continual representations of Foreign Powers, and of England in especial, relative to the advantages of telegraphic and steam communication, have given decided impetus to the undertaking. The present line is to be a military one, and entirely under Chinese control. A body of Cantonese merchants, under the able leadership of Mr. Ho Amel, were the first to take up the idea, and it is owing to their energetic steps, as well as to the ready acquiescence of Li Hung Chang, that their proposals have received the Imperial sanction. It is a pity from every point of view that the Chinese have accepted the terms of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., [our contemporary evidently means the Great Northern Telegraph Co.—Ed. Telegraph] authorizing them to lay cables, &c., for it is a well-known fact that the English authorities are disposed to view the operations of this Company with decided distrust. Rumours have been widely circulated that the Company is under Russian influence, and it has been openly stated, though probably with more ingenuity than veracity, that the delays in the transmission of important telegrams, said to be the result of interruptions in the cable, were in a great measure due to Russian diplomacy. The Colonial Government in Hongkong is in a false position. Concessions have been made to the above-named Company on former occasions, but private despatches from the Home Authorities have caused the Administrator to refuse the right of landing the line at Hongkong; for it was the intention of the Chinese Company to connect the Canton terminus with the Colony. England is ever ready to suspect Russia, and never more so than when the interests of any of her Asiatic colonies seem to be at stake; still, the position assumed by Earl Granville with regard to this affair seems to favour somewhat of over-caution. It has certainly given great offence to the Chinese, who expected hearty co-operation on the part of England, and so far as they are concerned, the *fallouts* will be the order of the day for some time to come. In point of fact, the transmission of telegrams from Canton to Hongkong cannot be stopped by the Colonial Government. The line will simply terminate at Kowloon, in Chinese territory, and steam-launches will carry the despatches to and from the island. If this is the case, the refusal of landing rights is no less childish than absurd, and only partly excusable on the ground that the Eastern Extension Co. (the Great Northern Co.) claims a monopoly of the line. Russia has no doubt been greatly edified by the precautionary measures of the Colonial Office, while the Chinese have good reason to complain of the illusory friendship of England.

AN Emergency Lodge of Perseverance, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Monday next the 26th inst. at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

We are informed by the Superintendent of the E. E. A. & China Telegraph Co. Limited, that the incoming French mail steamer passed Cape St. James at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

It is stated, says the *Japan Mail*, that semi-official news from Berlin announces the extreme improbability of Mr. von Brandt's treaty with Korea being ratified by the German Government, a fatal objection to its provisions being that they close the cabotage of Korea to German vessels. A treaty with Korea is really a matter of so little consequence to any of the Great Powers, that any objection, however frivolous, may well suffice to prevent its consummation. Still we find it difficult to credit the German Government with this attitude. Korea cannot be expected to throw open her coastwise trade to foreign ships so long as nine countries in every ten refuse to be reciprocally liberal, and if Germany declines to enter into treaty relations with her for this reason, the charge of exclusiveness will be shifted from Korean shoulders to those of the Berlin Government.

We (the *Japan Mail*) learn, on apparently trustworthy authority, that the Spanish Minister in China, Señor Rodriguez y Miñes, is about to visit Manila for the purpose of obtaining there from the Colonial Government the monopoly of the sale of Manila lottery tickets in favour of a certain semi-Mercantile, semi-official, Portuguese resident of Shanghai. The Chinese Authorities having forbidden the sale of these tickets by Chinamen, the business offers, it is said, a rich harvest to foreign speculators, as the annual profits do not fall far short of fifty thousand dollars. It is a curious parody on the civilization we have introduced into the Orient, that our treaties permit our nationals to ply with impunity in China and Japan a traffic universally acknowledged to be immoral, and forbidden by the laws of those "semi-civilized" countries on the grounds of immorality. *Les vertus Saperient dans l'ignorance, comme les fleurs se perdent dans la mer.*

We hear that on Friday morning, at the unearthly hour of 3 o'clock, or thereabouts, a man of the beachcomber breed had the audacity to enter a dwelling house in Rosario Street with no sanctimonious purpose. It appears that this daring and barefaced intruder had, softly rapped at the street door of the house in question, and the servant boy, thinking it was his master, went and opened the door. Immediately the door was opened the unceremonious visitor stepped in and walked upstairs, perceiving little likelihood of meeting with any resistance or of encountering a male inmate. A Portuguese lady, whose sanctum he invaded, told him to leave the room at once or she would call for assistance. At this stage of the proceedings, a lad in the house came forward from the adjoining room and in his dreamy state could not realize the presence of the man for some time. When he did he at once ordered the loafer downstairs. The beachcomber then threatened both the lad and the lady with a revolver which he produced. The lady, who seems to have retained her presence of mind, called out in Chinese to the boy servant to go and fetch a policeman and to rouse the neighborhood. The loafer seeing matters taking this turn against him, and hearing the servant yelling for a policeman at the street door, took to his heels. We have not yet heard whether the rascal succeeded in taking anything with him when he beat his hasty retreat; however, we hope the authorities will soon have him by the heels as this "loafer nuisance" is certainly assuming a very serious aspect.

## CRICKET.

"THE BUFFS" v. HONGKONG C.C. The return match between the above named teams was commenced on the Cricket Ground shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The weather was favorable for cricket, but owing to recent rains the ground was heavy and all against fast scoring. "The Buffs" winning the toss, elected to assume the defence, and sent in Daughish and Private Lehanan to face the deliveries of Travers and Hynes. The veteran, bowling from the eastern wicket, sent down the first over, each of the batsmen scoring a single, Lehanan adding another single from Travers' fourth ball. In Hynes' second over Lehanan was bowled; the first wicket falling with the total score standing at 2 runs. Private Hughesman was the next corner, but Travers sent him back without troubling the scorers, and Drummer White took the vacant wicket. Daughish opened his shoulders to the last ball of the first bowler's second over and drove it hard for three; then Hynes bowled a maiden, and Travers immediately afterwards broke down White's defence, and three good wickets were down for 8 runs. A maiden from each of the bowlers, and Private Evans falling to stop an easy one from Hynes, also retired without increasing the total. When D'Aeth became Daughish's partner matters improved slightly, the last named driving two consecutive balls from Travers for a brace each; the latter scoring a two and a single from the medium paced trundler's next over. After then both batsmen received their quiver from Travers, the telegraph board showing six wickets down for 16 runs. Gordon hit out his vigorously as usual, but received no assistance from Jarrett who fell a victim to Travers without scoring. Howarth then joined Gordon and the stand of the inning was very short one was made. From 18 the score was quickly raised chiefly through Gordon's hard hitting to 30 when a good ball from the fast bowler sent the batsman to the pavilion, with 17 to his credit. Hynes then five two and a single. The second innings as Hynes missed an easy chance at stumping when the batsman had scored 25, and Newcombe at square leg and Hynes at point both gave him a life. The last two wickets

only produced one run, Barff bowling Lloyd and Drummer Smith in his first over, with the total at 40. Travers' bowling analysis reads—55 balls, 5 maidens, 17 runs, and 6 wickets, a really splendid performance. Hynes took two wickets at a cost of 19 runs, and Barff bowled four balls for two wickets and no runs.

After the usual interval the Club sent out Rice and Travers, Privates Evans and Lehanan leading off, the attack for "The Buffs." A long stand was made, both batsmen obtaining complete mastery over the bowling. Several changes were made, but without making the least impression. The score had reached 151 when Lehanan managed to get one past the left hander's bat, the retiring player having contributed 72 by free hitting. Coxon joined Travers, but only put together seven singles when he was given out "leg before" to Lehanan, the same bowler sending Hedley back without altering the score—two and three for 153. Another dose of leather hunting for the fielders marked the association of Hodder with Travers until at 179 the last named gave a chance to Smith off Lehanan and retired after having scored 79 by excellent cricket. St. Croix had just got settled down when through a misunderstanding with his partner he was run out, his contribution to the total amounting to 7 runs. Five for 196. Hynes and Hodder raised the figures to 230 before the Naval Yard man was caught in the slips, and retired for a quickly compiled 16. Dobson was bowled by Lehanan without scoring. Newcombe also falling a victim to a smart catch by Smith off the same bowler, after adding a couple to the total. Hodder and Barff made another stand, the telegraph board showing 256 for nine wickets when the first named fell to a catch by Smith off Lloyd, the naval "crack" having obtained 34 by a first class display of batting. The last wicket gave a vast deal of trouble, both Barff and Whyte hitting out vigorously. When the younger player was eventually caught by Daughish off Evans, the total had been raised to 292, of which he was credited with a hard hit 30. Whyte carrying out his bat for an even "score." Lehanan took six wickets for 94 runs, Lloyd two for 33, and Evans one for 66.

In a minority of 23 "The Buffs" commenced their second innings, and at gun fire had lost six wickets, D'Aeth heading the list with a rapidly compiled 15.

Play was resumed this afternoon, when after a brief defence in which Jarrett distinguished himself by scoring 45 (in slapping form), the innings closed for 127, thus leaving the Club victors by an innings and 126 runs. The wickets fell as follows—One for 34, two for 25, three for 17, four for 35, five for 37, six for 37, seven for 92, eight for 35, nine for 119 and ten for 127. The band of "The Buffs" played a selection of music on the Cricket Ground during the latter part of the game.

The following are the full scores—

THE BUFFS.		SECOND INNING.	
Leant. Daughish, b Barff	34	Leant. Daughish, b Barff	34
Private Lehanan, b Hynes	72	Private Lehanan, b Hynes	72
Private Hughesman, b	16	Private Hughesman, b	16
Travers	0	St. Croix, b Hynes	1
Dmr. White, b Travers	0	St. Croix, b Hynes	1
Private Evans, b Hynes	1	Private Evans, b Hynes	1
Leant. D'Aeth, b Travers	15	Leant. D'Aeth, b Travers	15
Captain Gordon, b	15	Captain Gordon, b	15
Travers	17	Hodder, b Hynes	4
Leant. Jarrett, b Travers	45	Hodder, b Hynes	4
Capt. Howarth, Not Out	1	Not Out	1
Leant. Lloyd, b Barff	33	Leant. Lloyd, b Barff	33
Drummer Smith, b Barff	0	Drummer Smith, b Barff	0
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	292	Total	127

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

First Inning.  
Mr. H. G. Blos (Comptroller), b Lehanan 79  
Mr. A. E. Travers, o Smith, b Lehanan 79  
Mr. G. B. Gordon, b w. b Lehanan 79  
Leant. Hedley, b Hynes 15  
Leant. Hodder, b Hynes 15  
Mr. W. H. Dobson, b Hynes 15  
Mr. W. H. Dobson, b Lehanan 15  
Mr. T. Newcombe, o Smith, b Lehanan 15  
Mr. G. B. Barff, o Daughish, b Evans 30  
Mr. E. P. Whyte, Not Out 30  
Extras 4  
Total 292

## THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the report of the above named company, to be presented to the twelfth ordinary meeting of shareholders, which will be held on Tuesday, the 27th instant at 3 p.m.:

The Directors have the honor to inform the Shareholders that the Twelfth Annual Report of the Company to the 31st December 1882, has been submitted to the Shareholders, and that the same has been adopted by the Shareholders. The Directors also have the honor to inform the Shareholders that the Company has received from the Government of Hongkong a license to carry on business as an insurance company, and that the Company is now in a position to receive and pay claims on behalf of its policyholders. The Directors also have the honor to inform the Shareholders that the Company has received from the Government of Hongkong a license to carry on business as an insurance company, and that the Company is now in a position to receive and pay claims on behalf of its policyholders.

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## LUSON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following Report will be presented at the first annual meeting of shareholders, to be held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s offices, at noon on Tuesday next—

The General Agents have now to submit to the shareholders their report upon the construction of the refinery and the working of the company's business since its commencement last July. The expectation which was confidently entertained that the refinery would be ready for work in May was disappointed owing partly to legal delays which occurred in obtaining possession of the property purchased from J. M. Llanjuego and partly to the condition of the ground which rendered necessary the solid foundations that were proposed in the original specifications. These foundations have considerably increased the cost of construction beyond the estimate. The sugar house, as at present completed, is capable of outputting through the Vacuum pan six piculs per day, and by the addition of another pan with slightly increased boiler power the production would be raised to 1,200 piculs per day.

The total cost of new machinery and of construction has been \$269,725, but, under the arrangement made, and guarantee entered into with the General Agents when the purchase of the business was effected, the former proprietors have made good to the company a portion thereof, viz., \$60,000 which is credited to the construction account.

The refinery was opened on the 10th July but before work could be fully commenced the Philippines were visited with a terrible epidemic of cholera, the first effect of which caused in many districts a total suspension of all business. The epidemic village of Malabon in which the company's refinery is situated was one of the most severely infected districts, and under these circumstances cool labour was for many weeks entirely unobtainable. In the height of the epidemic the City of Manila and its suburbs were to a great extent laid in ruins by one of the most severe typhoons on record. The refinery, which was situated in a comparatively small building, was not damaged, but the damage done to the refinery buildings was \$12,000, besides a loss on sugar. The actual cost of the refinery has been \$125,125 and the damage done to the refinery is estimated at \$12,000, but the real loss to the company, owing to the suspension of its business and the expense of the maintenance of a large staff of employees, has been much greater and cannot be stated in figures.

When business was resumed in November, the crop of sugar which was very short and the market price was low, and the refinery could only be partially supplied and the quantities suitable for refining purposes from the new crop were only just now coming freely to the market. The result has been that during the five months of nominal working only 50,000 piculs have been passed through the refinery instead of 60,000 to 70,000 which under ordinary circumstances would have been produced.

## PROFIT AND LOSS.

The profit and loss account, as amended, shows a gross sale on sugar and molasses of \$200,000, but the heavy losses sustained by the refinery during the season, and the interest incurred have absorbed the whole profit made with the exception of a small balance of \$10,000 which is carried forward as a reserve. This small balance does not include the loss through damage caused by the typhoon, amounting to \$12,000, and the preliminary expenses incurred in the formation of the company, which are also carried forward to the current year. The rate of profit gained on the sugar melted has equalled the anticipations of the General Agents, and but for the cholera epidemic the refinery would have been profitable during the season, but there is reason to believe that the result would have been satisfactory.

Super of the new crop is now coming forward, and the General Agents are hopeful of being able to transact a profitable business during the current year. The growing use of the Spanish market for finer quality of refined sugar will probably result in the increasing of a local market for lower grades, which it is expected, will fully employ the sugar house.

## CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Reiners and Mr. Smeaton offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Llanjuego retires.

AUDITORS.  
The accounts have been audited in Manila by Mr. John Macab and have by Mr. Thos. Arnold. Messrs. Macab and Arnold are recommended for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1883.

## OUR SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE LADIES OF SHANGHAI AND THEIR THEATRE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Just fancy, Oh dear! Oh dear! It is really too good a spree altogether; it surpasses all comprehensibility and winds up in endless oblivion; in fine, it is quite too too; but stop, I'm getting lost, my mind is off the subject, and at this very moment is wandering about those lovely showahs, those showahs of all showahs, named after the bright and glorious ways of that shining planet, whose brightness never decays.

Dear me, dear me, I have depavated altogether from my subject;—let me see now what I am going to say,—just fancy a small amateur Theatricals is being built on to our Country Club house, simply to suit some of the lady amateurs; who, possessing much natural talent, prefer to keep it jealously in reserve rather than act on the boards of the Lyceum for the reason that professionals play theatrical—of course it will please them that the Country Club theatrical is being built especially to gratify them; and it is rumored that the syndicate of non-professional board-acting-amateurs are to subsidize a certain store in this town where professional actresses are not to be admitted; it being considered by them as altogether wrong to entice a threshold where professionals are wont to reap a few sheaves necessities;—certainly it would be distressingly distressing for my wife, for instance, to have to try on undecorated gowns in the same room where Adelina Patti, and such like persons, of slight notoriety, had been fitted with, say a sleeping gown! exactly so.

Oh! gracious, goodness, I almost forgot to mention it was found that the scenery when once placed on the stage of this new theatrical could not be pushed aside, or that an actor could pass across the back of the scene without showing himself, and the consequence is that the great part of this building will have to be considerably altered by, and at the expense of the architects, Messrs. Watterdale, no Waters and Hall; no, no, Waters and Hall, Oh dear! I've got it now, Waters and Sales, Oh dear! Oh dear! Just another try, ah! this is it, Waters and Snail; at last, by Jove! This is only wounding you know, and I should find that I'm wrong in the names I will let you know by and by.

Aw!—It is really distressing sometimes to see ladies, perfect ladies, sitting down in theatricals and opera houses listening to common professional actresses.—Pooh! ladies of Shanghai! I do feel sorry for them, they have so few of the "Jolly half-holiday young men" to amuse themselves with.

My dear friend, your Hongkong lady reads this must not indulge in too many jests about our Shanghai fair ones; this would hardly be right even though they themselves don't object to acting on what we are pleased to term professional boards.

With innumerable excuses for intruding on your space with so much egotistical (?) verbosity on this delicate subject I draw to an end for the present and remain,

Yours in ecstasies,

UTTAHLY UTTAH.

Shanghai, 16th March, 1883.

"THEATRE-STREET," INDUSTRY, by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Photography, published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in photography in the world, or from Messrs. J. & C. London. (Advs.)

## GREAT CITIES AND THEIR WANTS.

London has eight water companies, and about as many gas companies. But for more than three millions of inhabitants in that city, there is not good water enough, although the water companies are under the best regulations. The plan which finds most favor is to bring water from Wales. It would come into the city pure, and would be adequate for the supply of the next million of inhabitants. What is the limit of population of the modern city? No doubt the limit has been greatly enlarged by many modern appliances for comfort and cheap living.

There are three conditions which enlarge the limits of population in a city, viz.: cheap water, cheap fuel and cheap food. These provisions might be supplemented by one or two others, such as cheap lights, low taxes, a good sanitary condition and good opportunities for wage-earning people. In looking over the census of any large city, it will be at once perceived that the bulk of the inhabitants are not rich. They depend upon employment of some kind for a living. They are drawn to the city by such opportunities. But when the city reduces these opportunities it begins to decline.

The largest city on the American continent is New York, with its million and a quarter of inhabitants. Fifty years ago most of the water for the supply of that city was pumped up from ordinary wells. It was flat, brackish, and foul. When the Croton water was introduced the sanitary condition of that city was greatly improved. But the Croton Water Works are now inadequate to supply that city. The question which now confronts the municipal government is as to a further supply.

The Croton Water Works are owned by the municipality. And it has always held the policy to supply water at cost which means a sum sufficient for the interest on the bonds and for a moderate sinking fund and the necessary repairs. At a recent meeting of a committee appointed by Mayor Edson of New York to consider the subject of obtaining a better water supply some interesting facts were brought out.

Ex-Senator James F. Pierce submitted his plan for bringing water from the Adirondacks. Dr. W. W. Laman remarked that the outflow from the 2,700 square miles of the Adirondack region was 4,000,000 cubic feet of water per day, or 300,000,000 gallons per day. Dr. Laman said that this was the purest water that could be obtained. It could be brought to New York by a canal on the east side of the Hudson River, the grade of which would be about six inches to the mile, giving a speed of two miles to the hour. The canal should be large enough to bring 800,000,000 gallons of water every day. Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie and other cities along the route could be supplied. This canal, he said, should be built by a company who would charge the city and private parties for the water they used. The system could be put in operation in four years.

The facts presented are interesting. But New York will doubtless find means of increasing her water supply without availing herself of the use of any private corporation. It was shown at the same time that the utmost capacity of the Croton Aqueduct was for 95,000,000 gallons daily. The speed of the water in the aqueduct was stated at 24 miles an hour. It is now proposed to construct a new aqueduct for the Croton Water Works at the expense of the city. But this will be only a temporary relief. The bringing of water from the Adirondacks would be a great undertaking. New York at present consumes all the water which can be passed through the main aqueduct. This is something less than a hundred million gallons a day. Where is the next hundred million gallons coming from? That is the real question which the Municipal Government is even now called upon to consider. The limit of population in the city of New York will be as great as Manhattan Island and the county of Westchester can maintain. It may go to five millions. The project to bring water from the Adirondacks, 250 miles or more, is only matched by the project to bring water from Wales into London.

The lighting of great cities is a less difficult problem. Gas companies compete for the business of supplying public and private consumers. The electric light is making rapid strides towards perfection. Kerosene is still cheap in spite of monopolies. It is reasonably certain that the mass of the people will have good and cheap lights. Competition will bring about this result; it has already nearly solved the problem. But the water question is more difficult. A great city uses up a large river for its daily supply. London wants to draw on the water of Wales for the supply of the next two or three million of inhabitants. New York is looking to the Adirondacks for a future supply of a city of four or five millions. Boston has recently found the Cochichewick quite inadequate for the supply of that city. The order of great commercial centres fifty years hence, in the matter of population and business, will be London, New York, San Francisco. The latter city has not now a sufficient supply of water for a little more than a quarter of a million of inhabitants. A part of the water now procured is by means of pumps instead of gravitation. The scarcity of water and the difficulty of procuring it is assigned as reasons for the high price. It is argued that consumers must pay an increased amount on account of this difficulty. The latter, on account of limited resources, will be greater every year.

It is not the immediate business of the present municipality to provide for the prospective wants of a city of a million inhabitants. But the fact might as well be recognized now that the present Water Company has no assured resources for supplying a million. The question of cheap lights will be solved by competition. When gas is down to \$2 a thousand feet with a prospect of going lower, and other systems of illuminating are competing sharply for the business, it may be assumed that cheap lights will hereafter be within reach of consumers in San Francisco.

But if there is no competition in the matter of water supply, and no increase of water resources for this city, then it is certain that the increase of population will be checked. Cheap, abundant and pure water, are essential conditions of growth. The present Water Company is a virtually saying, We cannot increase the facilities unless the present high prices are kept up. Suppose all that is claimed here is admitted? The case presented is not unlike that of London and New York. San Francisco will need within two generations water resources equal to 200,000,000 gallons daily. Any new provision should embrace resources that would supply for the long period stated. The Blue Lakes, Lake Tahoe, the streams which come down the western slope of the Sierra, and nearly half a hundred other small lakes, would furnish water resources for a great city. Every town, village and hamlet, on the line of the aqueduct could be supplied with pure water, with a large excess for irrigating purposes. This is a mere outline of a probable future water enterprise. Every few months we hear of some movement in that direction. It is not long since certain parties asked the right of way to bring the water of Blue Lake into Oakland, and through that city into San Francisco.

It is a good time to consider the advisability of undertaking the execution of the project. It has been more than once hinted that there is no difficulty in procuring all the capital needed. If the city is able to control the supply on its own account, so much the better. We have here the

fact that the city is menaced with the proposition that the water supply may be inadequate for a quarter of a million. California has inexhaustible mountain lakes and streams which would flow by gravitation into San Francisco. Two of the conditions of growth are likely to be fairly met, viz: cheap lights and cheap food. But the third—pure and cheap water in abundance—how are these conditions to be met? What is needed is an initial step to draw upon large water resources. The association of capitalists who should go resolutely to work, with a backing of fifteen million dollars, would probably command water sources sufficient for the supply of a city of two or three million inhabitants. Projects of this kind have been put upon paper more than once. The next step is far more important. The problems of cheap lights and cheap provisions, and moderately cheap fuel, will be worked out gradually, but surely. But the water question is in a primitive condition. There never was a better time to advance it several stages than now.—San Francisco Bulletin.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Hector*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 25th.

The steamship *Exeter* left Sydney on the 1st instant, for Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Hongkong, and is due here on or about the 28th.

The steamer *Geniole*, from London, left Singapore for this port on Thursday, the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 29th.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER.	HONGKONG.	AMOY.	SHANGHAI.	MANILA.
Thermometer.	66.0	65.0	64.0	63.0
Direction of Wind.	SE	SE	SE	SE
Force.	5	6	5	4
Dry Thermometer.	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5
Wet Thermometer.	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Weather.	calm	calm	calm	calm
Hourly Rain.	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen.	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the room air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 6 moderate, 7 to 9 fresh, 10 to 11 strong, 12 to 13 violent, 14 to 15 severe, 16 to 17 storm, 18 to 20 hurricane, 21 to 22 typhoon, 23 to 24 cyclone, 25 to 26 hurricane, 27 to 28 typhoon, 29 to 30 cyclone, 31 to 32 hurricane, 33 to 34 typhoon, 35 to 36 cyclone, 37 to 38 hurricane, 39 to 40 typhoon, 41 to 42 cyclone, 43 to 44 hurricane, 45 to 46 typhoon, 47 to 48 cyclone, 49 to 50 hurricane, 51 to 52 typhoon, 53 to 54 cyclone, 55 to 56 hurricane, 57 to 58 typhoon, 59 to 60 cyclone, 61 to 62 hurricane, 63 to 64 typhoon, 65 to 66 cyclone, 67 to 68 hurricane, 69 to 70 typhoon, 71 to 72 cyclone, 73 to 74 hurricane, 75 to 76 typhoon, 77 to 78 cyclone, 79 to 80 hurricane, 81 to 82 typhoon, 83 to 84 cyclone, 85 to 86 hurricane, 87 to 88 typhoon, 89 to 90 cyclone, 91 to 92 hurricane, 93 to 94 typhoon, 95 to 96 cyclone, 97 to 98 hurricane, 99 to 100 typhoon, 101 to 102 cyclone, 103 to 104 hurricane, 105 to 106 typhoon, 107 to 108 cyclone, 109 to 110 hurricane, 111 to 112 typhoon, 113 to 114 cyclone, 115 to 116 hurricane, 117 to 118 typhoon, 119 to 120 cyclone, 121 to 122 hurricane, 123 to 124 typhoon, 125 to 126 cyclone, 127 to 128 hurricane, 129 to 130 typhoon, 131 to 132 cyclone, 133 to 134 hurricane, 135 to 136 typhoon, 137 to 138 cyclone, 139 to 140 hurricane, 141 to 142 typhoon, 143 to 144 cyclone, 145 to 146 hurricane, 147 to 148 typhoon, 149 to 150 cyclone, 151 to 152 hurricane, 153 to 154 typhoon, 155 to 156 cyclone, 157 to 158 hurricane, 159 to 160 typhoon, 161 to 162 cyclone, 163 to 164 hurricane, 165 to 166 typhoon, 167 to 168 cyclone, 169 to 170 hurricane, 171 to 172 typhoon, 173 to 174 cyclone, 175 to 176 hurricane, 177 to 178 typhoon, 179 to 180 cyclone, 181 to 182 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